Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, June 5, 1816.

Volume 27.) *(Number 1357.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes to consecrate the Church at this Presidency on Friday next, the Seventh June; the service will begin at ten o' Clock.

HUNGERFORD,
REGISTRAR.

Bombay, 5th June 1816.

Advertisement.

use of his Majesty Ships victualling at this Port, will be received at my office, until Friday noon: the tenders to be sealed, and endorsed *"proposals for the supply of beef and pork."* Tenders of a few Casks or as many, as may be most convenient, will be received.

By order of His Majesty's Naval Resident Commissioner.

THOMAS HUGH DAVIES,
Naval Victualling Agent.

Bombay, 3d June 1816.

Advertisement.

THE Commanding Officer of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment to take charge of the effects and property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all persons having any demands on his Estate [illegible] account [illegible] Colonel [illegible] that after [illegible]

[illegible] Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer
WILLIAM WARD,
Lieut. and Adj. H. M. 65th Regt.

Colabah, Bombay, 29th May 1816.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of His Excellency the late Vice Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD Bart. having been granted in England the Prerogative Court of the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, to the Reverend EDWARD LINZEE JOHN PAGE, Esquire, and Sir ALEXADER HOOD, BART, the surviving executors in the said will named. All Persons having claims upon the estate of the said Testator, or being indebted or holding property belonging thereto are required forthwith to state their claims, or pay their debts, or deliver up such property to Messieurs ADRIAN DE FRIES AND COMPANY, the Attornies in India, constituted by the said Executors.

Madras, 20th May 1816.

Advertisement.

AN arrangement having been entered into between NADIR BAXTER on behalf of himself and ROBERT BAXTER, with EDULJEE CURSETJEE, late Copartners under the Firm of BAXTER, FERAR & Co. dissolved on the 31st July last, whereby all the remaining outstanding Balances due both by and to the said late Concern, and the former Firm of BAXTER, SON, & Co. to the 30th ult. have been, and are hereby wholly made over to the said EDULJEE CURSETJEE;

It is therefore most respectfully soli[illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted

For the use of the Honorable Company's Ship the *Marquis of Huntly* 5000 Rupees, for which Bills at 90 days Sight will be granted, on THOMAS GARLAND MURRAY ESQ. managing Owner.—Tenders in Writing will be received by Capt. DONALD M^cLEOD.

Bombay, 5th June 1816.

To be Sold

AT

Eduljee Cursetjee's Shop

By Private Sale,

A COMMODIOUS CARRIAGE in excellent condition with spare wheels, and a pair of strong quiet well matched [illegible]

[illegible] of the Shippers, by Auction, at the Room[illegible] of EDULJEE CURSETJEE, in Meadows Street,—Fifty Eight (58) Hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer, which is sour and unmerchantable, imported per Free Trader, Princess Charlotte, Captain LEISHMAN from London, consigned to FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay 5th, June 1816.

Advertisement.

A Teak Boat clinker built and copper fastened, with masts, sails, and awning compleat, of eight oars, length 28 feet and only two years old: for further particulars please to enquire at the Office of Framjee Cowasjee.

Bombay, 4th June 1816.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE for Sale, on Commission, a very light and small, Madras built, close Carriage, (with Shafts to be occasionally drawn by a single Horse:) and a pair of well matched Arab Horses; also a set of serviceable Harness. The price Rupees 2,500

Also some Couples of English the rough bred Pointers; particulars of which may be learned upon application.

Bombay, Forbe's Street, 1st *June* 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—June 4, The H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. F. Faithful, from Goa 23d May. *Passengers:*—Major Schuyler, late Envy at Goa; Mrs. Stone, Lady of Captain Stone, of the Madras Army with two Children.

SAILED.—May. 29, the H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Captain George Barnes to Bussora.—June 1, Bengal floating light vessel, Planet, Lieutenant J. Arnold, to Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 3d instant, Mr. John H. Jacobs to Miss Catharine Mealy, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel William Mealy.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 5th JUNE 1816.

THE arrival of the Swallow, at Madras, has put us in possession of some interesting facts relative to the late affair in which Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce have been concerned; but we sincerely hope that the statement, we published in our supplement, and which is attributed to Mr. Bruce, is not, in truth, his, since we think it is impossible to read it without acknowledging that he has acted (to express ourselves in the tenderest way) most imprudently: And in our mind the sort of defence he makes, by calumniating the Bourbons, and representing Lavalette to be the victim of an unjust and iniquitous judgement, is particularly indiscreet. He [illegible]penly con[illegible] influence [illegible] found an [illegible]g forward to defend what was, surely, no other than a gross violation of the laws of that country in which he was then residing, by which laws he was protected, and to the administrators of which he would have applied for redress in case of injury to himself, is to us extremely blameable. It is defending, while cool and collected, that which, we would willingly believe, he did, when his mind was considerably heated and his generous feelings powerfully worked upon. Not that we think he had by any means a *sufficient motive* for acting as he did. He does not appear to have been in the least intimate with Lavalette, nor to have received any favor at his hands. Why, then, was he, on such a bidding, to commit so unjustifiable an act, and why, on being called upon so to do, did he not instantly destroy all hope of aid, on his part, either by answering, no, at once, or if he chose to reason, by saying if I accede to your request I shall not only offend against the laws of good faith, which must ever be binding on men of honor, but also possibly expose myself to the imputation of venturing to do, under a mild and well meaning, tho' perhaps feeble and mistaken, Prince, that which I should not have had the courage to have done under the never sleeping despotism of his merciless predecessor; such being the case there cannot be a choice between what is due to my own character and what to Lavalette.

The *Samarang* will sail to day or tomorrow, at furthest, for England, and it is with very sincere regret we find that Dr. M[illegible]

compelled, on account of bad health, to proceed in her to the Cape.

Yesterday being the 4th of June a Royal Salute was fired, at noon, in honor of the day, and, in the evening a ball and supper were given to the whole of the Presidency by the Right Honorable the Governor at his house in town.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint Mr. Hungerford Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Bombay in the room of Mr. Stephenson deceased.

We understand that an opportunity of sending letters to Europe will [illegible] the course of ten or twelve day[illegible]

We have inserted in our c[illegible] to-day an interesting critiqu[illegible] from the latest Quarterly Re[illegible] compilation of lies, recently [illegible] in Paris, by one General Pil[illegible] author and his production are to[illegible]ly objects of contempt; but the [illegible] with which the book has apparently been sought for, by all descriptions of Frenchmen, does in some slight degree, we confess, excite our astonishment; and we are not a little hurt at perceiving Englishmen entering with such warmth, and in our estimation, so unnecessarily, into the concerns of a people whose main delight it is to disparage and libel our country.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,
Mafoozil Kaira Goojraat May 20th 1816.

MR. EDITOR,

We are much indebted to one of your late papers for the perusal of that well written and spirited Memorial of the Merchants of London, concerned in the East India trade, against the arbitrary and unfeeling Post office bill, the lamentable result of which is severely felt, and justly execrated by thousands in this country. Were it conducive to our convenience or beneficial to the mother country, the tax would be less censured and willingly paid; as it is, we are necessitated to pay for a grievous inconvenience, afflicted with cruel delays and doubts, and all our dearest ties, connections, and interests frustrated and in many instances, annihilated, to justify the visionary speculations and idle policy of a parcel of blockheads in Lombard Street, who neither participate in our feelings, consult our wishes, or forward [illegible] yet they wisely and indifferent[illegible]om us a certain sum for Mir[illegible] with indescribable anxiety, [illegible]ss trouble. Englishmen are [illegible] growl without a cause, and [illegible] state require a sacrifice or a levy on our purses, no people would meet it more readily or cheerfully, but this inconceivable act of madness benefits no one, but causes a wide extending and increasing evil to friend and relative, parent and child, to rich and poor, of all ranks and degrees. It's a jeopardy we cannot avoid, and its inquisition, in form and precaution, is a worthy imitation of the beloved Ferdinands Holy Inquisition; there the body and limb are the worst sufferers—we will not presume [illegible] are tortured beyond [illegible] hearts and minds, an[illegible] the rev[illegible]ved [illegible] tr[illegible] of wa[illegible] [illegible]abita[illegible] England's fi[illegible]st sona[illegible] measurable extent, a[illegible] greatest, our almost sacred hopes and wishes, are foiled & deranged by its baneful effects.

This is not the whole [illegible] smaller evils, yet of a serio[illegible] originate, and perhaps [illegible] spring out of the Englis[illegible] country, not of a censu[illegible] deserving of very great [illegible] I allude to, and know tha[illegible] readers participate in [illegible] recent Advertisement, tha[illegible] excited no less vexation than disappointment. It is dated Bombay and specifies "This day, 4th May, the Packets will be closed by H. M. Ship Revolutionnaire." This valuable intelligence reached us just seven [illegible] after the said vessel had quitted [illegible] and had our letters been *ready*

births, deaths, promotions, sickness, losses &c. &c. (these must follow by some *quick* and *short* route via, perhaps, China, Botany bay, or Manilla) are related; off they *must* go, and are seven days ere they reach Bombay, by which period, the fast sailing frigate is beginning to scent the fragrant gales of Ceylon. After being plundered of a certain sum at home, we meet with neglect and delay! It might in this instance be unavoidable; I trust it was such, and will bear with this misfortune as I do with others that I cannot ward off.

"Look gay and smile against convincing will."

Perhaps you will think I have indulged long enough in lamentations; it is not the hot wind nor the oppressive heat, that has put me out of humour; it is speaking as one feelingly alive to his friends and country, that doles out his tale; it may be wrong, for they say

Light sorrows speak; great grief is dumb.

We will go to a fact, and being but an isolated creature and dependent on the smiles and joys of Home, for a continuation of existence here, it was a grievous event; but without any more beating about the bush, or doubling or "writing and unwriting [illegible] writ" an aged and respected [illegible] dressed [illegible] a letter; the [illegible] ble and correct and expected [illegible] as in times of old, it was [illegible] good city of Bombay. The [illegible] tage was brought to her, [illegible] with her children is the [illegible] her declining years. Of her [illegible] is, that [illegible] to speaking, and as she is a good old lady and excellent parent, I put the greatest faith in all her observations, knowing they proceed from experience and dictated by the sincerest affection. This expected, and to me invaluable epistle reached me after being in India four months, and then they had the modesty, for inflicting this punishment, to charge me 11 Rupees! The error and delay, sir, did not occur in India; we manage things differently: it was in that sink of iniquity the India Post office in Lombard Street. One of the wiseacres simply altered the pretty name *Bombay* to the more classic one of *Benares* (I wonder the wit did not put down Casi): now I suspect, there being at that time, a Gentleman of the same name & initials there, that my friends, at the Post office, thought, did not know properly, and that very *correct* publication the East India Register was infallible.—This th[illegible], consult on every occasion, and that with their own stupidity and idleness, and the innumerable inaccuracies of that work we have a sample of the present, and happy presages of the future. Oh the glorious uncertainty of the new Post Office! How charming, how interesting to have a letter popped in unexpectedly, all by accident, and that from England, into your hand[illegible] but methinks we look rather [illegible] advanced in the second [illegible] will be brief. M[illegible] all the Ghurs, [illegible] and re[illegible]

Fate

So must think t[illegible] and to fate alone we [illegible] selves. The envelope is mar[illegible] teen post Office marks, several [illegible] of persons not in that regiment, not [illegible] *returned again*, forward to—&c. with three distinct months on the margin. In fact it is covered with marks, and is kept as a memer[illegible] wisdom, kindness and dispatch of [illegible] This is not all, Sir. Do [illegible] The thing requires to be marked to be pro[illegible] ved, and execrated, as a **shocking act** [illegible] imposition error and cruelty. I am t[illegible] in the letter, that a box of, chiefly, pam[illegible] lets and periodical works, was co[illegible] out in charge of a friend's friend g[illegible] Madras, and that if I wrote, as t[illegible] would not leave England till tw[illegible] after the travelling letter abo[illegible] to, I could write to the person [illegible] the parcel, or where to leave [illegible] tunately this intimation c[illegible] after the vessel in questio[illegible] and sailed again on her [illegible] yet no intelligence has [illegible] garding the box, nor d[illegible] ble any may transpire, [illegible] making the same ag[illegible] tour as the letter, [illegible] the books may hav[illegible] their contents having [illegible] in date. Should a similar occurrence take place, after erasing those parts of a letter, that I do not wish the prying eyes of curious jacks in Office to pour over, I will return it to the—General with my compliments and a few marginal notes by way of illustration. This simple circumstance would not have been related, only as far as it is a fact it may be deserving of attention. How many instances of a similar, but of more important nature, must occur to persons of extensive correspondence, business & connexions! The following Advertisement throws a little light on the subject.

"Cape Town, February 1816

To be sold by public Auction at the Depot, by order of Messrs. Fleecem and Noodle several tons of waste paper, consisting of recent publications of 1814, and 1815, M. S. S. &c. and letters (being unclaimed by the owners) in duplicate and triplicate.—To be sold without reserve, as large investments of a like valuable nature are daily expected from London. For further particulars apply to Messr. Dawk, Tappal and Cossed India; Hi Cheatem, China; Senor Bamboozlum, Manilla, and Mr. Jerimy Diddler, Botany Bay."

Iam Sir

Your Obedient Servant

[redacted]

Madras Gazette Extraordinary,—May 22.

English Extracts.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,

MESSAGE OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

We received this morning the following most important document, the Message of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES upon the opening of the Congress. We have no room to-day for comments. It announces the conclusion of a Convention on the subject of Commerce, and acknowledges that Great Britain has shewed a disposition corresponding with that of the American Government. The terms of this Convention are not communicated, but we find that American navigation is to be confined to American seamen.

It is rather strange that no allusion is made to the termination of the contest with BUONAPARTE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5, 1815.

This day at 12 o'Clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives:*

"I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two ships, one of them the principal ship of the Algerine Admiral. The American Commander [illegible] occasion, which [illegible] action with that [illegible] gallantry of all the officers and [illegible] engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where [illegible] terms stipulated [illegible] United States were [illegible] perpetual relinquishment [illegible] Dey, of all pretensions to tribute [illegible] the impressment of which have thus been [illegible] strengthened by what have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, [illegible] larger force which followed Commodore Bainbridge, the chief command of the expedition, and by the judicious arrangements left by him [illegible] a reasonable prospect of [illegible] the valuable portion of our [illegible] passes within reach of the Bar[illegible]

[illegible] source of satisfaction that the [illegible] Peace with Great Britain has been [illegible] a convention on the subject of [illegible] included by the Plenipotentiaries. [illegible] disposition is manifested on the [illegible] to [illegible] ments [illegible] have [illegible] further [illegible] the [illegible] give [illegible] mea[illegible]

sure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime rights.

"In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians; as well as as with a view to the tranquillity of our western and north-western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

"The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have lately shown a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the Commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

"The execution of the act for fixing the mi[illegible] ended [illegible] ly be [illegible] ion of [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] ached [illegible] ity of [illegible] com[illegible] con[illegible] itals [illegible] ution

of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the Staff Officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

"In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank, from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honour to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence as well as the justice of the Government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

"Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the renewal of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars, of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes.—With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes), the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt, payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will

[illegible] as it was ascertained on [illegible] amounted in the whole to [illegible] and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty-nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty-four millions of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt, (including the various issues of Treasury notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably, be some additions to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expences, incurred by the several States, without the previous sanction or authority of the Government of the United States. But, when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the country.

"The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present Session. It is true, that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the Government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also justify an immediate alleviation of burthens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a national bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

"Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier, and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also, an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is ultimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ, promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for the successful co-operation in the national defence, will give that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all Governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the supply of the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the con-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

dition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

"Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expence bestowed on them: there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honour to the Government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States, individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

"The present is a favourable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the district of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general Government. Such an institution claim the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the formation.

"In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career.

"Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards: and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt; of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronising, in every authorised mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

"It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favored and happy country.

"In all measures, having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

"JAMES MADISON."

"Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

[*The Courier.—January 4.*

It was stated in the last Monday's Edition of the OBSERVER, that Mr. Lidwill, having been released from his recognizances by the Court of King's Bench, had departed for Calais, whither an intimation having been given to Sir Charles Saxton, he was followed by that Gentleman. We now learn that a meeting took place in the vicinity of Calais, after some ineffectual efforts, on the part of the friends of Sir C. Saxton, to terminate it by an accommodation. The parties were placed on the ground at a distance of ten paces. Mr. Lidwill was attended by his relative Major Lidwill; and Sir Charles Saxton, by Mr. Dickenson. On the part of the former, it was proposed, that the parties should each be furnished with a case of pistols to use them as they thought proper. This proposition was overruled, and the principals received a pistol each, with orders to fire by signal—when this was given Sir Charles Saxton discharged his pistol without effect, and his antagonist in the handsomest manner declined returning the fire, and observed, that his only wish was, that Sir Charles should have the satisfaction for which he sought; that the whole affair being of a public nature, he (Mr. Lidwill) had no private animosity, and that whatever irritation might have been momentarily engendered, was wholly obliterated from his mind. The parties then shook hands and separated, after mutual civilities.—It is, perhaps, not generally known, that on the first intimation of the intended duel, Mr. Peel left Dublin for Calais, in the hope of anticipating his friend Sir C. Saxton.

(*The Observer,—Dec. 3.*

Nothing could afford a stronger contrast than MURAT and his competitors. His competitors descended from the House of AUSTRIA and BOURBON. MURAT was (they say) the son of a Postmaster of Gascony. MURAT was irresolute in Council, and bold in the field. His rival was violent enough in his measures till it was necessary to defend them by arms, when he always slunk away from the contest, as his father CHARLES III. did from the riots of Madrid, and his cousin LOUIS XVIII. last spring from Paris. FERDINAND, succeeding to an hereditary crown, has confiscated more property, imprisoned and executed more of his subjects, than any Prince at Naples since the contest of the Angevins and Arragonese.—MURAT, on the contrary raised to a foreign crown by conquest, and holding it during a period of inveterate war, not only improved the general administration of justice, but scarcely shed any blood, except in the field. MURAT was a freemason, and connived at and even encouraged different religions in his kingdom. FERDINAND made freemasonry a capital crime, re-established the Jesuits, whom his father suppressed, and persecutes all those who dissent from the Roman Catholic Church. MURAT, though his education was low, prided himself in encouraging arts, literature, and science, employed the sculptors and painters, pensioned the poets and authors, and drew to his Court men distinguisded by their learning for the purpose of educating his children, his nobles, and his people. FERDINAND lived with the fishwomen and the Lazzarone. MURAT corrected the mendicity of Naples and never appeared in public but sumptuously clothed and mounted on a fiery horse, with all the attendance and pomp of royal and military slpendour. MURAT was surrounded and beloved by the nobility—FERDINAND, with some few exceptions, had, and has, no partizans but among the very dregs of the people. Indeed the situation of the upper ranks was not less contrasted under the two dynasties than the characters of the Sovereigns. One instance may suffice:—The Duke of R—R—, a nobleman of vast possessions, great strength, personal accomplishments, and, above all, signal courage, was attacked some years ago in the streets of Naples by three assassins. He killed two and, though slightly wounded, compelled the third to save himself by flight. He afterwards ascertained that the ruffians had been hired by the Court to murder him, and it may easily be supposed that he was not among the last to hail a change of dynasty, and to serve King JOSEPH and King JOACHIM with zeal and ability. In the last campaign this same nobleman in passing a rapid river, the Umano, near Macerata, fell from his horse and was carried away by the violence of the current. MURAT perceived him, and all accoutred as he was, plunged into the water and saved his faithful adherent from the stream. The agriculture, the public works, the police, the system of finance, the education, and the morality of the people, were all improved under the short reign of King JOACHIM, and though the commerce and coasting trade of the kingdom were interrupted during the greater part of the time by the state of war. FERDINAND will find, if he is indeed capable, of attending to such matters, the population and the riches of his kingdom have increased under a Government which may have been jacobinical but which was impartial, vigilant, and intelligent.

(*The Morning Chronicle,—Nov. 10.*

BUONAPARTE.

The *Politishes Journal*, a German monthly publication for November last, contains what it calls a remarkable contribution to the history of the times, and to the characterising of Napoleon Buonaparté, in the shape of an extract from a political rhapsody which that person is said to have left behind him, among other papers, at the isle of Elba. The article in question, which may however be apocryphal, and the offspring of some German dreamer's brain, is stated to have been transmitted in a letter from Leghorn, of the 10th of October, 1815, and is prefaced as follows:

"On the occupation of Potto-Ferrajo a number of papers were found in one of the apartments inhabited by Buonaparté. They were sent hither to the Governor of Leghorn, who permitted me to take a copy of the subsequent article. As he was sufficiently acquainted with the hand-writing of Napoleon, it is therefore beyond a doubt that these so called "Philosophical thoughts of a *ci-devant* Sovereign," were written by that person. They require no commentary. Every thinking reader will make his own remarks on this interesting fragment of the political and philosophical views of a man who, for a series of years, agitated Europe, and even Africa and Asia."

PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF A CI-DEVANT SOVEREIGN.

The foundations of our society are so defective, that it threatens ruin; its fall will be terrible, and all the nations of our Continent will be involved in it; no human force is capable of stopping the course of events; as the pear drops when it becomes ripe, so states become putrescent at the end of their autumn. All civilised Europe is now at the same point, as Italy was under the Cæsars. The tempest of the Revolution, of which some clouds extend themselves over the whole surface of France, will soon cover all the inhabited parts of the globe with a horrible night, and untill nature shall have exhausted her combustible materials, the thunder will not cease to roll, nor a more serene day appear. The world cannot be saved, but by shedding rivers of blood, and nothing but a terrible storm can purify the infected atmosphere, which envelops all Europe. If we give ourselves up to the course of events, then we shall have the same fate that the Romans had to endure from the inundation of the barbarians of the North. The latter would have made vain efforts, had not the Romans been degenerate. I alone I could save the world, and no other. I should have given it the cup of bitterness to empty at a single draught, instead of its being at present compelled to drink it drop by drop. They think themselves delivered by banishing me from the scene of the world but no man who knows the spirit that governs the nations and the cabinets of Europe, will be of that opinion: he will rather be persuaded to the contrary. Among the actors who at present figure on the stage of the world, there is not one who can conform to times and circumstances, or who can apply a remedy to them. Were not this the case, would attempts be made to restore on the old footing every thing that ought to perish or to be buried in the night of oblivion, as entirely unsuitable to the lights of the age, and still more so to our actual position? What is fermenting at present in Spain and at Rome will soon cause a general conflagration over the whole surface of Europe.

They are pompously calling up from the depth of the tombs, in which repose those who have been dead for ages, after having endured the miseries and follies of their time, a phantom which they regard as a saving spirit that must bring them wisdom and happiness.

I foresee that nature, as often happens in the diseases of individuals, will seek a remedy for these evils, whatever the physicians may say of it; then the crisis will be terrible. I know men and my age. I should have hastened the return of happiness, if those with whom I had to act had not been such villains.

They accuse me now of having despised and enslaved them. It was their own base souls, their thirst of destruction, that placed them at my feet. Could I move a step without treading on them. In truth I had no occasion to lay snares for catching them; it was sufficient for me to present to them the cup of riches and rapine full of empoisoned honey, and they with avidity drank to satiety. *The slaves were in want of a master: I was not in want of slaves.* This is saying every thing. Forty millions of men complain bitterly of oppression on my part,—of me, a single individual, one of those powerful and dangerous geniuses, whom force destroys and aggrandisement throws headlong.

[*Evening Mail, December, 29.*

[In the *Telegraph* of the 16th October was inserted Lord Wellington's Letter respecting the removal of the statues and pictures from the Louvre to the countries to which they belong. We are now enabled to insert Lord Castlereagh's memorable Note on that transaction, to which the Noble Duke referred.]

NOTE

Delivered in by Viscount CASTLEREAGH *to the* ALLIED MINISTERS, *and placed upon their Protocol* PARIS, *September 11th* 1815.

Representations having been laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers from the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of the Netherlands, and other Sovereigns, claiming, through the intervention of the High Allied Powers, the restoration of the statues, pictures, and other works of art of which their respective States have been successively and systematically stripped by the late revolutionary Government of France, contrary to every principle of justice, and to the usages of modern warfare, and the same having been referred for the consideration of his Court, the undersigned has received the commands of the Prince Regent to submit, for the consideration of his Allies, the following remarks upon this interesting subject:—

It is now the second time, that the Powers of Europe have been compelled, in vindication of their own liberties, and for the settlement of the world, to invade France; and twice their armies have possessed themselves of the Capital of the State, in which these, the spoil of the greater part of Europe, are accumulated.

The legitimate Sovereign of France has, as often, under the protection of those armies, been enabled to resume his throne, and to mediate for his people a Peace with the Allies, to the marked indulgences of which neither their conduct to their own Monarch, nor towards other States, had given them just pretensions to aspire.

That the purest sentiments of regard for Louis XVIII. deference for his ancient and illustrious House, and respect for his misfortunes, have guided invariably the Allied Councils, has been proved beyond a question, by their having, last year, framed the Treaty of Paris expressly on the basis of preserving to France its complete integrity; and still more, after their late disappointment, by the endeavour they are again making, ultimately to combine the substantial integrity of France, with such an adequate system of temporary precaution, as may satisfy what they owe to the security of their own subjects.

But it would be the height of weakness, as well as of injustice, and in its effects much more likely to mislead than to bring back the people of France to moral and peaceful habits, if the Allied Sovereigns, to whom the world is anxiously looking up for protection and repose, were to deny that principle of integrity in its justice and liberal application to other nations, their Allies (more especially to the feeble and to the helpless), which they are about, for the second time, to concede to a nation against whom they have had occasion so long to contend in war.

Upon what principle can France, at the close of such a war, expect to sit down with the same extent of possessions, which she held before the Revolution, and desire, at the same time to retain the ornamental spoils of all other countries? Is it, that there can exist a doubt of the issue of the contest, or of the power of the Allies to effectuate what justice and policy require? If not, upon what principle deprive France of her late territorial acquisition, and perserve to her the spoliations appertaining to these territories, which all modern conquerors have invariably respected, as inseparable from the country to which they belonged?

The Allied Sovereigns have perhaps something to atone for to Europe, in consequence of the course pursued by them, when at Paris, during the last year. It is true, they never did so far make themselves parties in the criminality of this mass of plunder, as to sanction it by any stipulation in their Treaties; such a recognition has been on their part uniformly refused: but they certainly did use their influence to repress at that moment, any agitation of their claims, in the hope that France, not less subdued by their generosity than by their arms, might be disposed to preserve inviolate a peace which had been studiously framed to serve as a bond of reconciliation between the nation and the King. They had also reason to expect that his Majesty would be advised voluntarily to restore a considerable proportion, at least, of these spoils, to their lawful owners.

But the question is a very different one now and to pursue the same course under circumstances so essentially altered, would be, in the judgment of the Prince Regent, equally unwise towards France, and unjust towards our Allies who have a direct interest in this question.

His Royal Highness, in stating this opinion, feels it necessary to guard against the possibility of misrepresentation.

Whilst he deems it to be the duty of the Allied Sovereigns not only not to obstruct, but to facilitate, upon the present occasion, the return of these objects to the places from whence they were torn, it seems not less consistent with their delicacy, not to suffer the position of their armies in France, or the removal of these works from the Louvre, to become the means, either directly or indirectly, of bringing within their own dominions a single article which did not of right, at the period of their conquest, belong either to their respective family collections, or to the countries over which they now actually reign.

Whatever value the Prince Regent might attach to such requisite specimens of the fine arts, if otherwise acquired, he has no wish to become possessed of them at the expence of France, or rather of the countries to which they of right belong, more especially by following up a principle in war which he considers as a reproach to the nation by which it has been adopted; and so far from wishing to take advantage of the occasion to purchase from the rightful owners any articles they might, from pecuniary considerations, be disposed to part with, his Royal Highness would on the contrary be dispos-

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ed rather to afford the means of replacing them in those very temples and galleries, of which they were so long the ornaments.

Were it possible that his Royal Highness's sentiments towards the person and cause of Louis XVIII. could be brought into doubt, or that the position of his Most Christian Majesty would be injured in the eyes of his own people, the Prince Regent would not come to this conclusion without the most painful reluctance; but, on the contrary, his Royal Highness really believes that his Majesty will rise in the love and respect of his own subjects, in proportion as he separates himself from these remembrances of revolutionary warfare. These spoils, which impede a moral reconciliation between France and the countries she has invaded, are not necessary to record the exploits of her armies, which, notwithstanding the cause in which they were achieved, must ever make the arms of the nation respected abroad. But whilst these objects remain in Paris, constituting, as it were, the title-deeds of the countries which have been given up, the sentiments of reuniting these countries again to France will never be altogether extinct; nor will the genius of the French people ever completely associate itself with the more limited existence assigned to the nation under the Bourbons.

Neither is this opinion given with any disposition on the part of the Prince Regent to humiliate the French Nation. His Royal Highness's general policy, the demeanour of the troops in France, his having seized the first moment of Buonaparte's surrender to restore to France the freedom of her commerce, and above all, the desire he has recently evinced to preserve ultimately to France her territorial integrity, with certain modifications essential to the security of neighbouring States, are the best proofs that consideration of justice to others, a desire to heal the wounds inflicted by the Revolution, and not any illiberal sentiment towards France, have alone dictated this decision.

The whole question resolves itself into this:—Are the Powers of Europe now forming in sincerity a permanent settlement with the King? And if so, upon what principles shall it be concluded. Shall it be upon the conservation or the abandonment of revolutionary spoliations?

Can the King feel his own dignity exalted, or his title improved, on being surrounded by monuments of art, which record not less the suffrings of his own Illustrious House, than of other nations of Europe? If the French people be desirous of treading back their steps, can they rationally desire to preserve this source of animosity between them and all other nations; and, if they are not, is it policy to flatter their vanity, and to keep alive the hopes which the contemplation of these trophies are calculated to excite? Can even the army reasonably desire it? The recollection of their campaigns can never perish. They are recorded in the military annals of Europe. They are emblazoned on the public monuments of their own country: why is it necessary to anticipate their glory in the field with a system of plunder, by the adoption of which, in contravention of the laws of modern war, the Chief that led them to battle, in fact, tarnished the lustre of their arms.

If we are really to return to peace and to ancient maxims, it cannot be wise to preserve just so much of the abuse of the past; nor can the King desire, out of the wrecks of the Revolution, of which his family has been one of the chief victims to perpetuate in his house this odious monopoly of the arts. The splendid collection which France possessed previous to the Revolution, augmented by the Bourbons collected [illegible] purchased (one of the finest [illegible] ford to the King and [illegible] its fair property [illegible] his Majesty [illegible] do elevation [illegible] In applying [illegible] does not apply [illegible] what any middle line can be adopted, which [illegible] spoliations, under the [illegible] ble more flagrant in their character than the acts of undisguised rapine by which these remains were in general brought together.

The principle of property regulated by the claims of the territories from whence these works were taken, is the surest and only guide to justice; and perhaps there is nothing which would more tend to settle the public mind of Europe at this day, than such an homage, on the part of the King of France, to a principle of virtue, conciliation and peace.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[*Hampshire Telegraph*,—*December* 11.

ART. VIII. *L'Angleterre, vue à Londres et dans ses Provinces.* Par M. le Marechal-de-camp Pillet, Chevalier de St. Louis, et Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.. A Paris, 1815. Pp. 398.

We congratulate our friends and neighbours the French, (those, at least, who cannot indulge their curiosity by a voyage to England,) that the suspension of intercourse between our countries, they have at last received from the pen of General Pillet, a description of England, so full, so just, and so impartial, that the reader may [illegible] accuracy and extent of knowledge with the most laborious and intelligent traveller.

General Pillet's book has had, [illegible], a prodigious sale in Paris—a whole [illegible] was bought up in a few hours! This success is undoubtedly to be attributed solely to the intrinsic merit of the work; but its reputation will be established, and, if possible, increased, by two or three facts, which the modesty of the author induces him to hide, but which we cannot do him the injustice to conceal.

General Pillet enters into a most minute account of the laws, customs, and manners of the United Kingdom at large, and into the smallest details of the domestic and moral economy of each class in society; a task for which his opportunities of observation particularly fit him, inasmuch as he cannot speak or write one word of English, and had the good fortune, during almost the whole of his residence in this country, to be an inmate, *in close custody*, of a prison-ship moored in the river Medway.

Thus favoured with the facilities of information, his personal character demands for his relation the most implicit credit; for the General entitled himself to the agreeable residence before-mentioned, by having more than once broken his solemn *parole of honour*. It was during this confinement, we presume, that he collected the materials of this excellent work; but he also found time to put to paper several other observations, which he wished to have published in England, but the General gives us to understand that these essays looked, unluckily, like lies, so bare-faced and flagitious, that even Mr. Brougham declined to notice, and Mr. Lovell, of the Statesman, refused to publish them.

A few extracts will convince our readers that we do not overrate General Pillet's claims to credit.

We shall begin with some of his statements relative to the French prisoners of war, a subject of all others in which he is likely to be best informed; our readers will see that these statements, though apparently not intended to do us any honour, are in truth a stronger proof of our superiority in arms than we could have expected, even from the candour and impartiality of General Pillet.

He states, in the very first lines of his book, '*that* 150,000 *Frenchmen have perished in tortures on board our prison ships during the two last wars.*' p. vi. Now as it is well known that not above one in ten of the prisoners had died, the total number in the prison-ships must have been 1,500,000, and would require to hold them above 2000 sail of the line; but as not quite half the prisoners ever were confined in ships, it follows that we must have taken 3,000,000 of prisoners from France in the last twenty years; of whom not less than 300,000 have died, 150,000 in *tortures*, as above-mentioned. In a subsequent passage, M. Pillet supports this general view by some details.

'In the first war, 30,000 prisoners died in the course of five months of hunger; and I myself saw, at Norman Cross, a little corner of burial ground into which 4000 had been huddled. *Every day, hundreds* of men died, either *starved* to death or *poisoned* by the bad qualities of the provisions. Our hunger no longer knew any bounds. We kept the dead bodies of our comrades for five or six days, that we might draw their rations! One day my lord *Cordower*, colonel of the Carmarthen Militia, (query Cawdor?) which was guarding the prison at Porchester, having occasion to enter the prison, tied his horse to the rails; in ten minutes the horse was torn to pieces and devoured. When my lord came out he was surprized not to find his horse, and would not believe what had happened to him till he was [illegible] which a miserable

[illegible] neral is so well informed as to [illegible] the last 25 years the king has been a cipher, and that Mr. Pitt, acting after the example, and by the lessons of Lord Chatham, his father, has pursued such rigorous measures, that there is no longer such a thing as the English constitution.—p. 93.

About thirty years ago General Pillet thinks that there was a real, solid, patriotic Opposition to the government; 'but now,' he assures us, 'there are two Oppositions, l'Opposition des Talens, et l'Opposition de la canaille.' At the head of the 'Opposition des Talens' (by which we find the General gravely alludes to the facetious name of All the Talents) are, says he, Lords Grenville and Grey; at the head of the 'Opposition de la canaille,' or the 'Opposition *déconsidérée*,' are Lords Holland and Stanhope in the Lords, and Sir. Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane in the Commons. But these Oppositions are *factual*: they and the ministers understand one another, and the whole is a trick to entrap and deceive the powers of the continent!

'In all great and important state-questions, the Talents (that is, Lords Grenville, Grey, and their friends) govern much more than the ministry itself, or I should rather say direct the ministry *entirely*. These opposition orators no longer *mount the tribune*, but on subjects of details their speeches appear sometimes violent enough, but [illegible] and military, the lawyers and [illegible] equally accurate—one [illegible] relative to the latter affords, for a [illegible] have observed, an ex[illegible] was never before thou[illegible]

'The practice of [illegible] their sermons arises [illegible] clergyman is obli[illegible] a magistrate, and t[illegible] used, or will use, [illegible] are written in th[illegible] trate.'—p. 369.

This wise p[illegible] vent some very [illegible] as the genera[illegible] ledge. In [illegible] audience, fro[illegible] man, where[illegible] most agree[illegible] the cruelti[illegible] parole in [illegible] dreadful [illegible] similar s[illegible] Frenchmen [illegible] they were [illegible]

But [illegible] that which relates to the [illegible] we know that they are all theatrical parts distributed amongst them, and the actors take a tone higher or lower as many have been previously arranged. This perfidious mask deceives nobody in England, but is of the greatest use to her in the management of her foreign affairs.'—p. 113.

'But you will ask me, do *I* not believe that Wilberforce (the General calls him Willebersorce) was really the friend of the blacks: that Lord Holland wished for an exchange of prisoners; that Mr. Whitbread (Withbread, or Withebread) was not sincere in his efforts for peace? *I* answer that *I will* not descend into any man's heart, but that I know England too well to believe in the existence of *any virtue* whatsoever in that island. They have only the mask of virtue. The political parts are distributed among the opposition according to the interests or *expression of countenances* (jeu de physionomies) of the parties, just as at a theatre the parts of lover, valet, or tyrant, are allotted; and one of those political actors, who yesterday played Sertorius with great applause, will to-morrow enact Nero with equal success.—p. 119

The following very curious fact, public as it seems to have been, probably never reached the ears of any of our readers.

'On the death of Mr. Perceval, a sealed bag of papers relating to the troubles in Lancastsshire (Lancashire) was found in his bureau. Mr. Withbread demanded, in the House of Commons, that these papers should be communicated to him. He declared to the House that he had the most positive information that the ministry had been the instigators of these riots. A committee was appointed to examine the bag. The papers were communicated, probably in secret, to Mr. Whithbread; from that hour Mr. Withbread held his tongue, because he was satisfied of the truth of the statement, and the facts never would have been known, but that Doctor Taylor, of Bolton le Moore, in Lancastsshire, a gentleman who had been accused of jacobinism, unveiled to the public the whole of the tricks and wickedness of the ministry!—p. 141.

General Pillet enters into a long and curious calculation of the number of criminals in the United Kingdom, 'from which,' he says, 'it results, that whenever in this country, so famed for its probity and morals, you meet a society of twenty persons, one may be certain that amongst them there is *at least* one thief or one murderer.'—p. 184.

General Pillet has also discovered that there are born in England one third more women than men; and as this want of proportion between the number of the sexes naturally surprizes him, he explains, very satisfactorily, that this excess is rendered necessary *by the immense consumption* of women which takes place in England;'—the chief mode of consumption is, however, a very simple and effectual one, being no other, as he states, than *murder*.

'The degradation of women (whom the English amiably call an inferior species in the creation) has arisen to such a pitch, that the murder of a married woman, by her husband, is an event of which the tribunals hardly ever think of taking cognizance, unless sometimes for the purpose of white-washing the husband, if the circumstances of the case have been so atrocious as to make any noise. Perhaps it will be thought I exaggerate, when I say that it appears by the public papers, between December, 1807, and June, 1813, that 171 wives were murdered by their husbands; but the *fact is as certain as it is easy of proof!*—(we believe so;)—but what is surprizing is, that for these 171 murders we find there was but ONE person punished. It [illegible] to calculate the number of

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shame and horror; and we c[illegible] but lament
the fate of the King of France, [illegible]
for the stability of his throne, when he [illegible] him-
self obliged to maintain such a *stigmatized liar*,
a wretch so lost to all sense of truth, honour,
and *manhood*, in the rank of major-general of
his army, and as a knight ('proh pudor!') of
the *royal and honourable order of St. Louis*.
As for the *Legion of Honour*, it is at once good
policy and strict justice that men who resemble
its founder should continue to fill its ranks.

mens of the gallantry of this *preux chevalier Francais* are absolutely necessary to complete our review of his work.

'Nothing' he says, 'is more surprizing than the hideous uniformity of female dress. The wife of the country shoemaker, butcher, or labourer, are all, like the same classes in London, *ladies*; and the only difference, in the appearance of these ladies and the wives of London gentlemen, is not in favour of the latter, as it consists only in their greater slovenliness. The awkwardness of all, in dress and manner, being the same, it would be wrong to expect to distinguish the ranks of society by ease or decorum of manners. English women in general, no matter of what condition, are destitute of grace and taste, and one may literally say, that an English woman has two left hands.'—p. 24.

So much for their *appearance*; which our readers will admit is strictly portrayed: their *manners* are touched with a still bolder pencil.—

'Shoplifting is very much in fashion, as I have just said; *but more particularly among ladies of rank*. The shop-keepers of New Bond Street, (the Rue Vivienne of Paris) were formerly proud of visits from those *ladies*, which, however, they always paid for by the loss of goods which the *ladies* carried off under their petticoats; but the shop-keepers consoled themselves for the loss by the privilege which they obtained of writing on their signs "Milliner to my lady this or that." These are incontestible facts!'—p. 50.

'Every one may remark that in an English drawing-room, about teatime, the ladies are *tipsy*, (entre deux vins,) though they are seldom seen to drink more than one little glass of vine at dinner. The opportunity for these ladies is when they retire from the gentlemen. A mysterious temple is destined to the same bacchanal uses as the gentlemen's dining-room, and the only difference is the liquor drank—the gentlemen drink Port, Madeira, Claret, and Champaigne—the *ladies*, drink *only* the best French brandy.

'Young ladies are only admitted to this circle of sobriety after a sort of trial & a certain age, namely, about forty; after which period *every English woman* of rank or fashion gets drunk every night of her life under pretence of keeping the wind out of her stomach!'—p. 319.

Nor are the *higher morals* of the English fair less candidly and lively described.

'The virtue of English women is that of slaves; it lasts just as long as the watchfulness of the beast to whom they may have been married.—p. 55.

'The cause of that general spirit of licentious intrigue, of *libertinism*, in which girls of *all* classes live in England, is to be found in the difficulty of marriages, and the manner in which those marriages are undertaken. In France we have a proverb that "a girl should wait till she is asked;" precisely the contrary maxim prevails in England. ALL the young women of England live in a state of incontinence, and neither the Peasant, the Squire, nor the Lord has ever the least scruple in the choice of a wife from what may have occurred previously to marriage.

'The least dissolute class of women in England are, undoubtedly, *waiting women* in great families who speculate on marrying the young lord, or some old rich and gouty voluptuary, if they keep a kind of character.'—pp. 234. 278. 280.

We have, perhaps, ventured too far in our quotations on this subject, but we assure our readers solemnly that we dare not even *allude* to half the crimes that General Pillet charges against *all* the women of England; and that if we did, the Attorney General would certainly prosecute us for obscenity, blasphemy and every other species of horror. On reading such profligate wickedness the spirit of irony fails us, and [illegible] seriousness, to throw

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